

SINGULAR LETTERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

- First of all recognise the dots. Moreover, you should curiously keep in mind the difference which occurs in the letters of same similarity due to dots, such as ح, ج, خ, ك, س, ز. Due to these dots they become different from each other.
- The dots could be recognised through this way: Once a dot is given on the upper side of the letter, such as ن; and sometime it is inserted beneath the letter, as like ب! In the same way, two dots are inserted; once on upside as ت, and sometime beneath the letter just as ث! But, three dots always use to appear on upper side of the letter, as ش, ث.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| ح Hu | ج Jeem | ث Sa | ت Ta | ب Ba | ا Alif |
| س Seen | ز Za | ر Ra | ذ Zal | د Dal | خ Kha |
| ع Ain | ظ Za | ط Ta | ض Zaad | ص Saud | ش Sheen |
| م Meem | ل Laam | ك Kaaf | ق Qaaf | ف Fa | غ Ghain |
| ي Ya | ء Hamza | ه Haa | و Vaa | ن Noon | |

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SINGULAR LETTERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| خ | غ | ح | ع | ه | ء |
| ض | ى | ش | ج | ك | ق |
| ث | د | ط | ر | ن | ل |
| س | ز | ص | ث | ذ | ظ |
| ا | و | م | ب | ف | |

- ❁ You should read this lesson with utmost devotion. Moreover, try to recognise the letters. Until you become fully capable of recognising each and every letter, you should continue to read this lesson and do not try to move on to the next.

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COMPOUND LETTERS

- Read this lesson with much care. Each letter has to be read separately and with its clear voice. For example, when you read *mann*, you have to pronounce the voices of *meem* and *noon*. In the same way, you should read *rusulun*, with pronouncing *ra, seen, laam*, and the word *يُرِيظُ* as *yaa, ghain, yaa, za*.
- The letters *ق، ش، ط، ظ، ص، ض، خ* should be pronounced in the grandiose tone.

| | | | | |
|----|-----|----|----|----|
| ا | لا | لا | با | لا |
| ل | لا | مح | لا | يب |
| ك | ك | كب | كب | كا |
| كا | بكت | تث | ب | ت |
| ث | ن | مي | با | نا |
| تا | يا | شا | بس | يس |
| نس | تس | شس | شج | مخ |

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| | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| م | يہ | بہا | پہا | نہا |
| می | بی | تہ | تہ | تہ |
| تیل | تیل | تی | تی | تی |
| بین | بین | تیل | پیل | بیل |
| ح | ح | تین | پین | تین |
| تھا | جھا | خبا | حشا | خشا |
| بہ | ہ | تہ | جھا | پہا |
| پہ | ہ | تہ | تہ | پہ |
| بہ | ہ | ہ | تہ | تہ |
| خشا | خشا | خشا | خشا | خشا |

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| | | | | |
|-----|----|----|------|------|
| ر | ز | یر | تز | س |
| ش | سل | شل | ص | ض |
| ط | ظ | صب | طب | ضا |
| ظکا | ع | غ | ع | عز |
| غز | صع | ضع | بعدا | تغذا |
| ا | و | ئی | ف | ق |
| و | قو | فو | فقل | قل |
| یف | م | م | حم | لم |
| | | تم | تمت | |

تنبیہ: یہ تختی ختم کرنے کے بعد بچے سے قرآن مجید میں سے مختلف حروف دریافت کریں اگر وہ نہ بتا سکیں تو اس تختی کو پھر سے خوب یاد کروائیں

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DISCUSSION ABOUT MOVEMENT

Zabar (اَ) Upper Part Vowel Sign)

- Regarding the recognition of *Zabar*, it should be impressed on mind that this sign is always put on the upper side of the letter. While reading *Zabar*, its pronunciation should not be prolonged, not to be jerked and even not be rendered wrongly. Rather it should be pronounced very smoothly.
- If the letter "*alif*" carries vowel points, i.e. *Zabar*, *Zair*, *Paish*, or *Jazm*, it is not "الف" but "أ", and as such this one has to be read as "أ".
- Alif* (ا) is that letter which looks without movement or *Jazm*.
- While pronouncing deep tone (low pitched) letters, the lips should not be made roundish.

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| اَ | بَ | تَ | ثَ | جَ | حَ |
| خَ | دَ | ذَ | رَ | زَ | سَ |
| شَ | صَ | ضَ | طَ | ظَ | عَ |
| غَ | فَ | قَ | كَ | لَ | مَ |
| نَ | وَ | هَ | ءَ | يَ | |

- If the sound of some letters appears to have very minor difference, then do your exercise in such different sounds, such as كَ، ثَ، طَ، تَ

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ظا، ز، ذ، ق، ك، ص، etc.

- ❁ If Ra (ر) carries *Zabar*, then it should be read in deep tone (low pitched).
- ❁ While pronouncing *Zabar*, do not prolong it so much that it gives the sound of *Alif* (الف), and from “ب” it becomes “با”. Do not read it hastily so as to avoid jerking. It should be pronounced in such a way that “ب” remains only “ب”.
- ❁ Be careful that the movement of any letter should not be wrong. It should not be read in a prolonged tone.

EXERCISE

ZABAR (َ)

| | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| فَرَضَ | كَتَبَ | صَدَقَ | وَرَدَ | جَمَعَ |
| أَحَدًا | جَعَلَ | وَجَدَ | وَلَدَ | قَتَلَ |
| خَتَمَ | شَرَحَ | حَسَدَ | ضَرَبَ | كَسَبَ |
| فَعَلَ | ثَبَرَ | مَكَثَ | بَدَعَ | ظَلَمَ |
| رَفَعَ | زَعَمَ | مَرَجَ | خَلَقَ | فَعَدَاكَ |
| عَشَرَ | عَبَدَ | فَسَدَ | أَمَرَ | عَبَسَ |

- ❁ Read this exercise with utmost care and try to spell the letters in such a way that their movement may produce accurate sound.

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ZAIR (ٸ) (Lower Part Vowel Sign)

- It should be impressed on mind that *Zair* (ٸ) is similar to *Zabar* (َ) in shape, but it is inserted at the bottom of the letter. While reading *Zair* (ٸ), its pronunciation should not be prolonged as “با” and even not to be hasty so as to avoid jerking. It should be borne in mind that “ا” has not to be read as “إني” and “إنه”, but you read it only as “أ”
- Zair* (ٸ) should not be rendered wrongly, but only in correct way.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|----|---|---|---|
| ح | ج | ث | ت | ب | ا |
| س | ز | ر | ذ | د | خ |
| ع | ظ | ط | ض | ص | ش |
| م | ل | ك | ق | ف | غ |
| ي | ء | هـ | و | ن | |

- The letter bearing *Zair* (ٸ) at the bottom, would be pronounced in a thinning tone.
- When the letter “ا” carries *Zair* (ٸ) at its bottom, it will also be read in thinning tone. But those letters which are pronounced in grandiose, i.e., ق، ش، ط، و، ض، ع، خ , will be read in the same way, though bearing the sign of *Zair* (ٸ).

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ZAIR (٧)

| | | | | |
|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| غَضِبَ | فَهِيَ | لَعِبَ | خَشِيَ | حَبِطَ |
| عَبَدَ | حَسِبَ | عَلِمَ | عَهَدَ | حَدَا |
| سَخِرَ | أَذِنَ | شَرِبَ | أَرَمَ | يَيْسَ |
| يَلِجَ | صَعِقَ | خَسِرَ | لَبِثَ | فَلَقَ |
| رَضِيَ | شَهِدَ | بَرِقَ | قَهَرَ | كَرِهَ |
| نَسِيَ | بَلَغَتْ | وَلَدَ | فَفَزِعَ | رَحِمَ |

- While a letter is being spelt, the difference between the sound of *Zabar* (٤) and *Zair* (٧) should be kept in mind.
- While spelling “عَهْدَ”, the sound of “عَيْنَ” and “هَاءَ” should be pronounced separately and even clearly.
- While spelling “صَعِقَ”, the sound of “سَ” will be in deep tone (low pitched), but in سَخِرَ, the sound of “سَ” should be in a sharp tone (high pitched).
- If any letter does not have the sign of two *Zabar* (٤) at its end, then, at the stop, it will be quiescent. For example, “فَهِيَ” will be read as “فَهِي” and “فَفَزِعَ” as “فَفَزِعَ”.

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ROUND VOWEL (PAISH ۱)

- The specific sign of this vowel is that it appears to be similar to “واو” and always comes on the upper part of the letter.
- Be careful about the movement of this letter. This vowel should not be pronounced in a prolonged tone. For example if “بُ” is pronounced in prolonged tone, then it is apprehended, it may sound as “بُو”. Likewise, “تُ” would appear as “تُو”. Try not to make any error in this respect.
- Not to be hasty in the movement of *Paish* (۱) and try to avoid jerking.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح |
| خ | د | ذ | ر | ز | س |
| ش | ص | ض | ط | ظ | ع |
| غ | ف | ق | ك | ل | م |
| ن | و | ه | ء | ي | |

- You are required to read this lesson with utmost attention, and repeatedly pronounce it in proper way.

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PAISH (۲)

| | | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| رُسُلٌ | رُبْعٌ | رُبُكُ | رُحُفٌ | رُهَبٌ |
| رُجَدًا | رُمْنَعٌ | رُخْبَثٌ | رُعْظٌ | رُزْرٌ |
| رُفِقٌ | رُفِیحٌ | رُقْتِلٌ | رُحْسَنٌ | رُعِنٌ |
| رُكَلْبَةٌ | رُفِیحٌ | رُدْعَى | رُذِكْرٌ | رُسُقْطٌ |
| رُحْشَرٌ | رُوهٌ | رُسَيْلٌ | رُقْرَى | رُأْخَرٌ |
| رُقْدَارٌ | رُقْضَى | رُكْتَبٌ | رُعْدٌ | رُنْدَارٌ |

- While reading “رُزْرٌ”, the letter “ر” would be pronounced in deep tone (low pitched). But, at the stoppage, “ر” would be read in deep tone (low pitched), i.e., “رُزْرٌ”.
- If the round vowel (۲) is inserted on the top of “ر”, then it will be read in very deep tone (low pitched).
- When you are reading “ر” in very deep tone (low pitched), then be careful not to make the lips roundish.

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NUNNATION

- If there appear two *Zabar*, two *Zair* and two *Paish* on the letter, this sign is called as *Tanween* (Nunnation) i.e., َ, ِ, ِ, ِ,
- Sometime such letters, carrying *Tanween*, are given nasal sound symbol.
- The letter “الف” is not read if it carries *Tanween*.
- In the last chapter, your have read the lesson on *Zabar* (َ) and its relevant exercise. Now the lesson on two *Zabar* (ِ) or *Tanween* is given hereunder.
Thus, you may be able to pronounce the letter with their proper movement.

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| اَ | بَ | تَ | ثَ | جَ | حَ |
| اِ | بِ | تِ | ثِ | جِ | حِ |
| اُ | بُ | تُ | ثُ | جُ | حُ |
| اِ | بِ | تِ | ثِ | جِ | حِ |
| اِ | بِ | تِ | ثِ | جِ | حِ |
| اِ | بِ | تِ | ثِ | جِ | حِ |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|----|---|---|---|
| س | س | سا | س | س | س |
| ص | ص | صا | ص | ص | ص |
| ض | ض | ضا | ض | ض | ض |
| ط | ط | طا | ط | ط | ط |
| ظ | ظ | ظا | ظ | ظ | ظ |
| ع | ع | عا | ع | ع | ع |
| غ | غ | غا | غ | غ | غ |
| ف | ف | فا | ف | ف | ف |
| ق | ق | قا | ق | ق | ق |
| ك | ك | كا | ك | ك | ك |
| ح | ح | حا | ح | ح | ح |

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- These letters are required to be read in deep tone (low pitched) and full tone:

خ، ب، ث، ج، ط، ع، م، غ، ق

- If there appear *Zabar* (َ) or two *Zabars* (ِ) on “ ر ”, then it also has to be read in deep tone (low pitched) and full tone.

EXERCISE

NUNNATION (ِ)

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| عَبَلًا | جَنَفًا | سَلَبًا | بَلَدًا | أَسْفًا |
| حَرَمًا | عَرَضًا | ثَبِنًا | حَسَنًا | طَبَقًا |
| قَصَصًا | سَفَهًا | أَبَدًا | بَطْرًا | عَجَبًا |
| أَحَدًا | وَسَطًا | مَرَضًا | رَعْدًا | مَثَلًا |

- Spelling i.e., joints and nunnation should be practised thoroughly.
- During necessary stop (*waqf*) at the letter bearing nunnation, it is changed into “ ا ” i.e., “ مَاءٌ ” to be read as “ مَاءًا ”. Likewise “ جَنَفًا ” will be read as “ جَنَفًا ” and “ عَمَلًا ” as “ عَمَلًا ”.

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TWO ZAIR (ّ)

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| بِدَامٍ | بِقَبَسٍ | كَذِيبٍ | نَفَقَةٍ | لُبَزَةٍ |
| هُبَزَةٍ | لَبْنٍ | رَقَبَةٍ | خَبْرٍ | عَبْدٍ |
| عِنَبٍ | مِائَةٍ | بِيَدٍ | ثَمَنٍ | مَسَدٍ |
| لَهَبٍ | سَخَطٍ | عَمَلٍ | غَضَبٍ | حَسَنٍ |
| فِعَةٍ | سَفَرَةٍ | بَشْرٍ | مَثَلٍ | قَدَارٍ |
| سَعَةٍ | لِغْدٍ | شَجَرٍ | ذَكَرٍ | مَرْدٍ |

❁ In respect of two Zair (ّ), the principle of stoppage (*waqf*) is as follows:

From بِدَامٍ to بَدَمٍ

From نَفَقَةٍ to نَفَقْ

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- ❁ If you feel difficulty in recognising the movement of (◀), (→) (↗) and (↘), (↖), (↙), then repeat the lessons concerned to the movement of such letters.

DOUBLE ROUND VOWELS (ُ)

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| حُرٌّ | قِطْعٌ | سُرْرٌ | أَحَدٌ | بَقْرَةٌ |
| ظُلٌّ | كُتُبٌ | غَبْرَةٌ | عَمَلٌ | خُشْبٌ |
| قَتْرَةٌ | حَسَنَةٌ | خُلُقٌ | قَدَامٌ | زَبَدٌ |
| مَرَضٌ | مَلِكٌ | كَلْبَةٌ | نَصَبٌ | ظَبَاٌ |
| دِيَةٌ | حَرْجٌ | رَجُلٌ | قَسَمٌ | بَشَرٌ |
| جُدَادٌ | رُسُلٌ | لَعِبٌ | أُذُنٌ | أُمٌّ |

- ❁ In some words given in the aforesaid exercise, a few letters appear to be of deep tone (low pitched) and some of sharp tone (high pitched), i.e., ظُلٌّ. In this word, “ظا” is of full sound while “ل” is of sharp tone (high pitched). Be careful that while pronouncing ظا in full tone the letter “ل” should be pronounced in very sharp voice.

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QUIESCENCY (Jazm^۲)

- ❁ *Jazm* is a sign placed over a letter to show that it is to be read as quiescent.
- ❁ *Jazm* does not have its own sound.
- ❁ If the letter bears any sign of *jazm* (ْ), it is called as quiescent letter.
- ❁ The letter, bearing the sign of *jazm*, is read along with its predecessor.

| | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| أُتْ | إِثْ | أُتْ | أُبْ | إِبْ | أُبْ |
| أُجْ | إِجْ | أُجْ | أُثْ | إِثْ | أُثْ |
| أُخْ | إِخْ | أُخْ | أُحْ | إِحْ | أُحْ |
| أُدْ | إِذْ | أُدْ | أُدْ | إِدْ | أُدْ |
| أُرْ | إِرْ | أُرْ | أُرْ | إِرْ | أُرْ |
| أُشْ | إِشْ | أُشْ | أُسْ | إِسْ | أُسْ |
| أُضْ | إِضْ | أُضْ | أُصْ | إِصْ | أُصْ |

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| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| أُظ | إِظ | أَظ | أُط | إِط | أُط |
| أُغ | إِغ | أَغ | أُع | إِع | أُع |
| أُق | إِق | أَق | أُف | إِف | أُف |
| أُل | إِل | أَل | أُك | إِك | أُك |
| أُن | إِن | أَن | أُم | إِم | أُم |
| أُء | إِء | أَء | أُه | إِه | أُه |

- In the case of quiescency, the pronunciation of the letter **دب وطوق** will be vibrated. It is called “*qalqalah*”.
- Besides such letters of “*qalqalah*”, other ones should be read very carefully so that they may not become vibrated.

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أَنْتَ إِهْدِ بَعْدُ بَطْشَ سَعَى

كُنْتُ لَسْتُ أَمْرٍ بَرْدًا جَمْعًا

حَبْلٌ خُسْرٍ خُلُقًا سَبْجًا سَبْقًا

شَانٌ صُبْحًا صُبْحًا عَبْدًا

عَدْنٍ عَشْرِ عَصْفٍ غَرَقًا غَلْبًا

فَصْلٌ قَدْحًا قَضْبًا كَأْسًا كَدْحًا

لَغْوًا مِسْكٌ نَخْلًا نَشْطًا نَفْسٍ

نَقْعًا يُسْرًا أَبْقَى تَرْضَى تَنْسَى

فَارْغَبْ فَاَنْصَبْ وَاَنْحَرْ اَخْرَجْ

اَرْسَلْ اَعْطَشْ اَفْلَحْ اَكْرَمْ

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VERTICAL ZABAR (اِ)

- The movements are of two kinds, i.e, vertical position or reversed position. Just like this, the sign *Zabar* also bears two shapes, i.e., vertical and reversed.
- You should recognize well the position of vertical *Zabar*.
- The vertical *Zabar* has to be pronounced in long tone, just like “*alif*”.
- Be careful that while pronouncing “ن” and “م” the sound shouldn’t enter into the nose.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح |
| خ | د | ذ | ر | ز | س |
| ش | ص | ض | ط | ظ | ع |
| غ | ف | ق | ك | ل | م |
| ن | و | ه | ء | ى | |

- The vertical *Zabar* has to be pronounced equivalent to *alif*

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VERTICAL ZABAR (اِ)

أَيْتٌ سَجِي قَلِي عَلَى غَوِي عَصِي

عَسِي طَغِي إِلَى أْتِي دَعِي رَأِي

يَرِي إِسْحَقَ أَخَرَ أَدَمَ أَثَرَ أَزَرَ

- ❁ If any word is inserted with a vertical *Zabar* at its end, it will be pronounced as it is. (Not a bit sign of change.)
Example: **غَوِي**, **الضُّحَى** will be the same at the stoppage (*waqf*)
- ❁ It is entirely wrong to pronounce in long tone the vertical *Zabar* at the time of stoppage, as being done while reading *alif*. The sound of this vowel sign will be equivalent to only one *alif* at the moment of stoppage.

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VERTICAL ZAIR (ٲ)

- Just like *Zabar*, the sign *Zair* is also of two kinds, i.e., Vertical and reversed.
- You should recognise well the twin positions of *Zair*.
- The vertical *Zair* is pronounced just equivalent to *yaa*
- Be careful that while pronouncing “ن” and “ٲ” the sound shouldn't enter into the nose.
- You are required to read this lesson with utmost care and attention. Even be careful about the organs of speech.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ح | ج | ث | ت | ب | ا |
| س | ز | ر | ذ | د | خ |
| ع | ظ | ط | ض | ص | ش |
| م | ل | ك | ق | ف | غ |
| ي | ء | ه | و | ن | |

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VERTICAL ZAIR (ﷲ)

بِهِ قَبْلَهُ بَعْدَهُ رُسُلَهُ عَمَلِهِ

بِعَبْدِهِ دُبُرَهُ بِوَجْهِهِ خَلِيلِهِ بِيَدِهِ

بِعَمَلِهِ بِوَلَدِهِ هَذِهِ الْفِيهِمْ لِأَيَّتِهِ

أَهْلِهِ سُلْطَنِهِ بِمُزْحَرْجِهِ بِبَدَانِهِ

كُتِبَهُ أَحْمَى تُرْزَقُنِهِ قَلْبِهِ ثَمَرِهِ

قِيْلَهُ يُحْيَى تُقَاتِهِ يَسْتَحْيَى نَسْتَحْيَى

- At the time of stoppage (*waqf*), the vertical Zair (ﷲ) will also end just like the reversed Zair, i.e.,

فِيهِ as فِيهِ - بِهِ as بِهِ

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REVERSED PAISH (ع)

- Just like *Zabar* and *Zair*, the *Paish* is also of two kinds, i.e., Upright *Paish* and reversed *Paish*.
- Recognise well both the shapes of *Paish*.
- The reversed *Paish* is pronounced as that of letter “*و*” having long vowel sign. It is because this *Paish* is equivalent to “*vaa'o maddah*”

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ح | ج | ث | ت | ب | ا |
| س | ز | ر | ذ | د | خ |
| ع | ظ | ط | ض | ص | ش |
| م | ن | ك | ق | ف | غ |
| ي | ء | ه | و | ن | |

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REVERSED PAISH (٤)

كُتِبَ قِيَامُهُ مَعَهُ أَمْرُهُ خِتَهُ

فِضْلُهُ عِبْلُهُ لَهُ يِرَهُ عِبَادُهُ

عِنْدَاهُ سُبْحَانَهُ رِزْقُهُ يَلُونُ

يَسْتَوُونَ وَرَى وَثَاقَهُ دَاوُدَ

رَسُولُهُ مَوْعِدَةٌ صُدْرَةٌ وَرَثَةٌ نِعْمَهُ

أَطْعَمَهُ فَلَهُ قَبْضَتُهُ أَنْشَرَهُ

❁ The reversed *Paish* will also vanish just like vertical *Zair*.

Example:

“عِبَادُهُ” as عِبَادُهُ

“عِنْدَهُ” as عِنْدَهُ

“يِرَهُ” as يِرَهُ

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| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| صَا | صُو | صِي | صَا | صِي | صِي |
| طَا | طُو | طِي | طَا | طِي | طِي |
| عَا | عُو | عِي | عَا | عِي | عِي |
| فَا | فُو | فِي | فَا | فِي | فِي |
| كَا | كُو | كِي | كَا | كِي | كِي |
| مَا | مُو | مِي | مَا | مِي | مِي |
| وَا | وُو | وِي | وَا | وِي | وِي |
| ءَا | ءُو | ءِي | ءَا | ءِي | ءِي |

- ⚙ This lesson highlights to all the three examples of *haroof -i-maddah*
- ⚙ You are required to read this lesson with much care. You should even try to recognise such kind of letters.

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| | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| طَعَامٌ | عَذَابٌ | عَطَاءٌ | غُنَاءٌ |
| كِتَابًا | كِرَامًا | لِبَاسًا | لِسَانًا |
| مَابًا | مَتَاعًا | مُطَاعٌ | مَعَاشًا |
| مَفَازًا | مِهْدًا | نَبَاتًا | وَفَاةً |
| تُبُورًا | رَسُولٌ | شُهُودٌ | تَعُودٌ |
| وُجُوهٌ | أَثِيمٌ | أَلِيمٌ | بَصِيرًا |
| خَيْرًا | رَحِيقٌ | شَهِيدٌ | عَظِيمٌ |
| قَرِيبًا | كَرِيمٌ | جَيِّدٌ | مُحِيطٌ |
| تَعِيمٌ | يَتِيمًا | يَسِيرًا | رُويدًا |
| قُرَيْشٌ | عَيْشَةٌ | أَلْمُودَةٌ | |

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THE SOFT LETTERS (*Harooof-i-leen*)

- ❁ If *Zabar* ﷲ comes before the quiescent *واو* or *ياء*, it is called soft letter i.e. *harooof-i-leen*. Examples: *بُو*, *تُو*, *ثُو* and *بِي*, *تِي*, *ثِي*, etc.
- ❁ These soft letters *harooof-i-leen* should be pronounced softly.
- ❁ The difference of sounds, prevailing in *harooof-i-maddah* and *harooof-i-leen*, should be recognised carefully.
- ❁ Both *harooof-i-leen* and *harooof-i-maddah* are pronounced just like one *alif*.

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| بُو | بِي | تُو | تِي | ثُو | ثِي |
| جُو | جِي | حُو | حِي | خُو | خِي |
| دُو | دِي | ذُو | ذِي | رُو | رِي |
| زُو | زِي | سُو | سِي | شُو | شِي |
| صُو | صِي | ضُو | ضِي | طُو | طِي |
| ظُو | ظِي | عُو | عِي | غُو | غِي |

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| | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| كَيْ | كُوْ | قَيْ | قُوْ | فَيْ | فُوْ |
| نَيْ | نُوْ | مَيْ | مُوْ | لَيْ | لُوْ |
| ءَيْ | ءُوْ | هَيْ | هُوْ | وَيْ | وُوْ |
| | | يَيْ | يُوْ | | |

- ⚙ Those letters which are pronounced in deep tone (low pitched) and sharp tone (high pitched), should be impressed on mind most accurately.
- ⚙ The rule and principle of stoppage, duly described in the previous chapter, should be remembered well.



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SOFT LETTERS

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| عَفُونَا | قُرَيْشٍ | يَوْمِئِذٍ | هِيَهَاتَ |
| زَوْجًا | وَيْلٌ | يَرُونَهَا | عَيْنٌ |
| تَوْبَةً | أَعْطَيْنَا | صَوْمًا | رَأَيْتَ |
| يَنْهَوْنَ | كَيْدًا | أَوْحَى لَهَا | رُؤْيَا |
| سَوْفَ | قَوْمِي | يَنْعُونَ | أَيْنَ |
| حَوْلَهُ | هَدَيْنَا | قَوْلِي | عَلَيْهِمْ |
| يَوْمَ | عَيْنَيْنِ | أَوْتَادًا | أَتَيْنَا |
| | قَوْلٌ | خَيْرًا | |

- ❁ In the word عَيْنَيْنِ, there are two soft letters *haroof-i-leen* i.e. *Yaa-i-leen*. While pronouncing this word, their sounds should be expressed separately and correctly.
- ❁ If we have to stop after the word رُؤْيَا, it will be read as رُؤْيَا

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SIGN OF DUPLICATION (TASHDEED) (ۛ)

- ❁ Rendering of any letter as hard or strong, is called *Tashdeed* (تشديد).
- ❁ This sign is indicated through three equivalent prongs (ۛ).
- ❁ The letter having this sign, is called *mushaddid*.
- ❁ Such letter is pronounced twice.
- ❁ Such letter has to be read while joining the previous letter.
- ❁ Such duplicated letters have not to be pronounced in the long tone.
- ❁ In such type of letter, “ م ” and “ ن ” will be in nasal sound and equivalent to “ *alif* ”.
- ❁ Avoid to prolong the sound of letter coming before “ *mushaddid* ”
For example, do not read in long tone the first letter of **أَب**,
otherwise it would become **أَب**.
- ❁ Other letters, such as **أَجَّ**, **أَثَّ**, **أَخَّ** should be pronounced with much care.

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| أَب | أَب | أَب | أَب | أَب | أَب |
| أَج | أَج | أَج | أَجَّ | أَجَّ | أَجَّ |
| أَخ | أَخ | أَخ | أَخَّ | أَخَّ | أَخَّ |

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| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| اِ | اِ | اِ | اِ | اِ | اِ |
| اِر | اِر | اِر | اِر | اِر | اِر |
| اِس | اِس | اِس | اِس | اِس | اِس |
| اِض | اِض | اِض | اِض | اِض | اِض |
| اِط | اِط | اِط | اِط | اِط | اِط |
| اِح | اِح | اِح | اِح | اِح | اِح |
| اِف | اِف | اِف | اِف | اِف | اِف |

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| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| اَلْ | اَلْ | اَلْ | اَلْ | اَلْ | اَلْ |
| اَمَّ | اَمَّ | اَمَّ | اَمَّ | اَمَّ | اَمَّ |
| اَوْ | اَوْ | اَوْ | اَوْ | اَوْ | اَوْ |
| اَيَّ | | | اَيَّ | | |

- ❁ If, after movement, “*vaao*” and “*و*” appear, then pronounce them in strong sound. Example: *قِيَمَةٌ زُوْجَتْ*
- ❁ If “*و*” and “*ي*”, bearing the nasal sound, then you will read the letters in the same way. Example: *مِنْ وَاٰلٍ مِّنْ يَّقُوْلُ*
- ❁ If there appears letter bearing *tashdeed* just after letter having *maddah*, then it must be pronounced in prolonged tone, i.e., *حَاجَةٌ كَمَاثَّةٌ*.
- ❁ You should read this lesson with utmost care, and even be aware of organs of speech.

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بِرْنَا حُصِّلَ صَدَقَ عَدَّ قَدَّ سَا
 كَذَّبَ نَعَمَ يَطْنُ يَحْضُ جَنَّةُ
 ذَرَّةٌ قُوَّةٌ كَرَّةٌ سَعَّرَتْ قَدَّ مَتَّ
 كَذَّبَتْ زُوْجَتْ سُبَّجَتْ فُجِّرَتْ
 سَيَّرَتْ عَطَّلَتْ كُوِّرَتْ تَطَّلِعُ
 يُحَدِّثُ نَيْسِرُ هُمُ الْبَيْئَنَةُ
 قَيْمَةٌ عَشِيَّةٌ مُذَكَّرُ آيَانَ
 إِيَّاكَ لِلَّهِ تَجَلَّى تَصَدَّى تَزَكَّى
 تَوَى تَوَابًا ۝ نَجَّجًا غَسَّاقًا
 فَعَالَ كَذَّابًا وَهَاجًا مُمَدِّدَةً ۝

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تحتی نمبر چہار دہم ۱۴۲ - مشق تشدید مع سکون

مَرُّوا رَبِّي مُدَّتْ حُقَّتْ خَفَّتْ

تَبَّتْ تَخَلَّتْ قَدَّامَتْ وَالصُّبْحُ

وَالسَّامِسُ وَالشَّفَعُ بِالصَّبْرِ

تحتی نمبر پانزدہم ۱۵ - تشدید مع تشدید

يَزْكِي يَذْكُرُ الْمَذْكُورُ الْمَزْمَلُ

عَلِيَّيْنَ عَلَيْهِنَّ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ مِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّثَاتِ

فَعَالٌ لِمَا يُرِيدُ

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| | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| إِذْ ذَهَبَ | قَدْ دَخَلُوا | أَلَمْ نَخْلُقْكُمْ |
| يَجْعَلُ لَهُ | يُدْرِكُكُمْ | إِضْرِبْ بِعَصَاكَ |
| أَوْ وَزَنُوهُمْ | وَإِذْ كُرِّرَبَّكَ | فَلَا يُسْرِفُ فِي الْقَتْلِ |
| قَالَتْ طَائِفَةٌ | مَهَّدْتُ | قُلْ رَبِّ |
| وَجَدْتُمْ | إِذْ ظَلَمْتُمْ | إِذْ ظَلَمْتُمْ |
| إِرْكَبْ مَعَنَا | مِنْ رَبِّكَ | مِنْ لَدُنْهُ |

COMBINATION (Idghaam)

- Combination (*idghaam*) is such an act wherein one letter is being inserted into other one, and thus it has to be read as doubled (*mushaddid*), it is called "*idghaam*" i.e., A letter marked with "۞", the sign of duplication.
- If any letter among **ی، م، ز** and **ن** comes after quiescent "ن" or nunation *tanween*, then it *will be spelt in* nasal sound *ghunnah*.
- If any letter among "ل" and "ر" comes after quiescent "ن" or nunation *tanween*, then it will be spelt without nasal sound *ghunnah*.

EXERCISE

COMBINATION (Idghaam)

مَنْ يَقُولُ عَيْنًا يَشْرَبُ عَادًا وَثَمُودًا

مِنْ نُورٍ مِنْ نُطْفَةٍ قَصْرٍ مَشِيدٍ

قِيَامٌ يَنْظُرُونَ مَنْ يَكْفُرُ حَبًا وَنَبَاتًا

نُوحٍ وَعَادٍ لَيْلَةٍ مُبْرَكَةٍ مِنْ وَاوَالِيٍّ

مِنْ وَاوَالٍ قَهْرًا مُنِيرًا مُسْتَقَرًّا وَمَتَاعًا

لُجْجٍ يَغْشَاهُ مِنْ يَوْمٍ خَيْرٌ نَزْلًا

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ABBREVIATED LETTERS

(حروف مقطعات)

- These are meant for those letters which come in the Qur'an and being read separately.
- These letters usually come in the beginning of some Quranic Surah.

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| الر | البص | الم |
| <i>Alif-laam-raa</i> | <i>Alif-laam-meem-saad</i> | <i>Alif-laam-meem</i> |
| طسم | طه | المر |
| <i>Taa-seen-meem</i> | <i>Taa-haa</i> | <i>Alif-laam-meem-raa</i> |
| يس | طس | كهيعص |
| <i>Yaa-seen</i> | <i>Taa-seen</i> | <i>Kaaf-haa-yaa-ain-saad</i> |

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| | | |
|---------------------------|----------|------|
| حَمَّ عَسَق | حَمَّ | ص |
| Haa-meem ain-seen-qaaf | Haa-meem | Saad |
| ن | ق | |
| Noon | Qaaf | |

- While reading “الْمَ”, after *alif*, we will pronounce “ل” in long tone ‿ then “م” will be rendered in nasal sound, and again “م” will be read in long tone *madd*.
- While reading طَمَّ, the letter *seen* will be rendered in long tone, and then, there will be a nasal sound *ghunnah*. Just like this, we will read كَهَيْعَصَّ and حَمَّ عَسَق in a long tone ‿ and then nasal sound will be produced.
- While reading “طَه”, “طَا” and “هَّا” will be pronounced in long tone equivalent to *alif*.
- If on a letter there appears vertical *Zabar* ‿, vertical *Zair* ‿ or reversed *Paish* ‿, it will be pronounced just equivalent to *alif*.
- If any letter carries a sign of *Madd* (◡), it will be read in long tone, just equivalent to five or six *alif*.
- Translator’s note: Certain Surahs of the Holy Quran have certain initials prefixed to them, which are called the Abbreviated Letters. These are the most secret signs, the meaning of which are known only to Allah Almighty.

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تحتی نمبر شانزدهم ۱۶ تہذیب بعد حروف مدہ

وَالْتَّرَائِبِ وَالذُّشِطِ وَالذُّرْعَتِ

وَالسُّبْحَتِ فَالسُّبِقَتِ فَالْمُدَبِّرَتِ

تُبَيِّ السَّرَائِرِ فَهَلِ الْكُفْرَيْنِ

بِالْحُنْسِ الْجَوَارِ الْكُنْسِ ۝ اهْدِنَا

الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

ضَالًّا ذَابَّةً حَاجَكَ حَاجُوكَ

لِفَالُونَ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ اتَّحَاجُونِي

وَلَا تَحْضُونَ وَالصَّفَّتِ جَاءَتْ

الصَّاحَّةُ ۝ فَإِذَا جَاءَتْ الطَّامَّةُ

الْكُبْرَى ۝ ط

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NOON-E- QUTNI

- Whenever any letter marked with the sign of duplication و or being a quiescent one comes after nunnation, then the figure “ ن ” is marked with *Zair* ز and written in very small size. This is called “*noon qutni*”.
Example: أَحَدٌ اللهُ، نُوحٌ ابْنُهُ.
- This smallest size of ن is generally not written, but in Pakistani editions of the Holy Qur'an it is inserted in smallest size as indicated above.
- It is wrong to start from *noon -e-qutni* or to repeat it.

EXERCISE

“NOON-E- QUTNI “

يَوْمِذِ السُّتَقْرِ جَبِيعَا الَّذِي

بَعْضِ الْقَوْلِ قَدِيرُ الَّذِي عَدِنِ الَّتِي

الْيَمَاءِ الَّذِينَ خَيْرُ اطْبَانِ عَادِ الْاُولَى

لَهَزَةِ الَّذِي شَيْبَا السَّبَاءِ عَزِيرُ ابْنِ

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INVERSION (Iqlaab)

- ❁ Iqlab (اقلاب) means “to change”.
- ❁ If “ب” comes just after quiescent “ن” or nunnation *tanveen*, then this “ن” will be changed with “م” and read in nosed sound *ghunnah*. This system is called as Inversion *iqlaab*, i.e. فَاثْبُدْ.
- ❁ While expressing the Inversion *iqlaab*, nasal sound is produced equivalent to one full *alif*.
- ❁ During this procedure, the letter coming before nasal sound *ghunnah*, should not be read in long tone.
- ❁ Even at this time, “ن” should not be pronounced, rather “م” will be expressed. Be careful that the sound of “ن” has not been produced.

EXERCISE

INVERSION (Iqlaab)

فَاثْبُدْ تُثْبِتُ أَنْبِتُ قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا

خَيْرًا بَصِيرًا لِيَا بِالسِّنْتِهِمْ تُثْبِتُ

يَسْتَنْبِغُونَكَ جَنَّةٍ بِرَبْوَةٍ لَامْرَحَبًا بِهِمْ

صَمُّكُمْ مِنْ بَقْلِهَا عَلَيْهِمْ بِمَا كَانُوا

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SELECTED QURANIC SURAHS

سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ مَكِّيَّةٌ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ① الرَّحْمَنِ

الرَّحِيمِ ② مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ③ إِيَّاكَ

نَعْبُدُ وَ إِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ④ إِهْدِنَا

الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ⑤ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ

أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ⑥ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ

وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ⑦

سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ مَكِّيَّةٌ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ① اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ② لَمْ

يَلِدْهُ ③ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ④ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ

كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ⑤

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سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ مَكِّيَّةٌ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ۝١ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا

خَلَقَ ۝٢ وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ۝٣

وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ۝٤ وَمِنْ

شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ۝٥

سُورَةُ النَّاسِ مَكِّيَّةٌ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ۝١ مَلِكِ

النَّاسِ ۝٢ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ۝٣ مِنْ شَرِّ

الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ۝٤ الَّذِي

يُوسِّسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ۝٥

مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ۝٦

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